

anticus valde declivis vel subtruncatus; margo ventralis arcuatus; cardo normalis.

Diam. antero-post. 12, umbono-marg. $11\frac{1}{2}$, crass. 7 mm.

A thin white shell of simple form and character, more elate than the typical form of *Diplodonta*, and with the whole surface of the valves finely and closely concentrically striated.

The types of all the species described in this paper are in the British Museum.

XXII.—*Description of a new Shell from the Cape Verd Islands.* By G. B. SOWERBY, F.L.S.

Gibbula Murchlandi, sp. n.

Testa perspective umbilicata, late conoidea, rosaceo-albida, maculis grandibus, minoribus, et minutis, rufo-fuscis ornata; spira subgradata, medioeriter elata, ad apicem acutiuscula; anfractus 6, ubique spiraliter conferte lirati, primi 3 convexo declives, cæteri angulati, ad angulum plicato-nodulosi, supra angulum leviter planulati, infra levissime convexi; anfractus ultimus latus, curtus, biseriatim nodosus; basis convexa, oblique striata, spiraliter valde lirata, liris circ. 10, retrorso complanatis; umbilicus profundus, medioeriter latus, spiraliter profunde canaliculatus, funiculo elevato crassiusculo reflexo munitus; apertura oblique subquadrata, intus argentea, lævis; labrum acutum; columella supra arcuata, deinde leviter undulata vel rectiuscula.

Alt. 14, diam. 16 mm.

Hab. St. Vincent, Cape Verd Islands.

At first sight this pretty and interesting shell has much the appearance of a small *Gibbula magus*, but it is more elate, the body-whorl is more nearly rectangular, the base is much more strongly ridged, and the spiral funicle entering the umbilicus much more elevated.

This species has some affinity with *Gibbula fanuloides*, Fischer, which belongs to Adams's subgenus *Forskalia*, but it distinctly connects that group with *Trochus magus*, Linn., which stands as the type of the genus *Gibbula*, showing that the subgenus proposed by H. & A. Adams is not needed.

The specimens were taken in the above-named locality by Mr. R. Murchland, after whom I have pleasure in naming the species.

The type is in the British Museum.